



Security Council

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S/26417
8 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BELGIUM TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the French and English texts of the statement on Nagorny Karabakh issued by the European Community and its member States on 6 September 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul NOTERDAEME
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Belgium to the United Nations

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Nagorny Karabakh
(Brussels, 8 September 1993)

The Community and its member States condemn the recent offensives by local Armenian forces in Nagorny Karabakh, which are making deeper and deeper incursions into Azerbaijani territory. They note with regret that such actions are extending the area of armed conflict to encompass more and more of Azerbaijani territory and are creating a very serious refugee problem in Azerbaijan and one already involving neighbouring countries, with a concomitant increased threat to regional security. The Community and its member States reaffirm their support for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the States in the region.

The Community and its member states fully support the efforts being made by the Minsk Group within the framework of the CSCE to consolidate the provisional cease-fire decided on 31 August 1993 between the Nagorny Karabakh authorities and the Azerbaijan Government. They urge both parties to embark on any form of additional dialogue which would make it possible to implement the timetable on which there was agreement in principle by all parties at the end of June.

The Community and its member States also hope to see local Armenian forces in Nagorny Karabakh fully respect United Nations Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993), and withdraw from the regions of Kelbadjar, Agdam, Fizouli and Djibrail. The Community and its member States have no evidence that Azerbaijan would be capable of initiating major attacks from these regions.

The Community and its member States call on the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its decisive influence over the Armenians of Nagorny Karabakh to see that they comply with Security Council resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993) and the proposals of the CSCE Minsk Group. The Community and its member States call upon Armenia to ensure that the local Armenian forces carrying out offensives in Azerbaijan territory are not given the material means of further extending such offensives.



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LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES
OF FRANCE, SPAIN AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to bring to your attention the French and English text
of the statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted by the European Community and
its member States on 3 September 1993.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed)

Juan A. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
Permanent Representative
of Spain

(Signed)

Jean-Bertrand MERIMEE
Permanent Representative
of France

(Signed)

Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Permanent Representative
of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina
(Brussels, 3 September 1993)

The Community and its member States have learnt with concern and regret of the interruption of the Geneva Negotiations on Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, they pay tribute to the efforts of the Co-Presidents. They remain convinced that only an agreement negotiated and accepted by the parties in accordance with the principles of the London Conference and the conclusions of the European Council in Copenhagen will make it possible to resolve the conflict. They reaffirm their readiness to participate actively in the implementation of such an agreement and the guarantees implied by it on the basis of a mandate sufficient to ensure its implementation.

The Community and its member States strongly urge the three parties to ensure that what has been achieved by the Conference is not lost and in particular that the confidence-building measures foreseen during the most recent meetings in Geneva can be applied without delay, and that, in the interests of the long-suffering population, there are no longer any obstacles to humanitarian convoys.

The Community and its member States urgently call on the parties to refrain from any action likely to lead to a resumption of hostilities. They recall the decision of the Atlantic Council of 9 August 1993 concerning actions which could be taken further to relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They invite the parties to resume negotiations without delay.



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8 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter by the President of the Republic of Croatia, Mr. Franjo Tudjman, addressed to the President of the Croatian Community of Herzeg-Bosnia, Mr. Mate Boban, concerning the situation with the humanitarian convoys.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

Annex

It is with immense and historical responsibility that I address you and the governing body of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia, at this crucial time of survival for the future of the Croatian people in the neighbouring Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for the future of Bosnia and Herzegovina as an integrated country comprised of three equal peoples.

We welcome the declaration of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia as the inevitable outcome of the difficult and tragic events, provoked first by Serbian, and then Muslim aggression, as an expression of the Croatian people's political will in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as a guarantee of their sovereignty and equality of an integrated and independent Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On this basis, I would like once again to strongly appeal that in all your actions you govern with utmost respect for human dignity, fundamental human values and rights, and strictly implement the international war and humanitarian laws. Serbian aggression and the subsequent Muslim aggression against Croatian territory in this entire horrific war have brought intolerable suffering to an innocent population of women, children, elderly, sick, injured, exiled and the inhabitants in the besieged cities and towns. The obligation is upon those capable of influencing the present situation to do all in their power to prevent, eliminate or ease the suffering. That is the obligation to one's own conscience, to the conscience of your people and in accordance to international public opinion.

Therefore, I appeal to you, strongly condemning at the same time, all violations of international war and humanitarian laws, to do all that is necessary for the territories of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia to immediately ensure humane treatment of all the detainees in the detention camps, in accordance with the international humanitarian laws and the Geneva Convention.

Furthermore, I ask you to immediately allow free access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to reach the detention camps, which until now have been inaccessible, in order to take an account of the prisoners of war, to arrange their release or exchange, applying the principle of "all-for-all" in accordance with the international convention.

I would like to remind you of my interventions in favour of free passage for humanitarian convoys. Again, I appeal to you to disallow any obstacles in delivering humanitarian aid to all in need, to use everything in your power to offer every assistance to the international humanitarian organizations and the United Nations in their humanitarian mission.

At the same time, I invite all other warring parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to do the same, and ultimately end the frustration of humanitarian efforts which has pressured the civilian population in Bosnia and Herzegovina

for the past two years. In this way, it would bring about a peace process and enable genuine peace, which is in the interest of all peoples in the afflicted area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also in the interest of peace and stability in the entire territory.



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8 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement on Bosnia-Herzegovina made by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on 3 September 1993.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annexure as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. H. ANSARI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 3 September 1993 by the Official Spokesman
of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of
India on Bosnia-Herzegovina

Government of India have noted with the greatest regret the suspension of the peace talks at Geneva between the three communities of Bosnia-Herzegovina. India has always laid stress on the urgent need for the three communities to arrive at a common irreversible political agreement to end the tragic ongoing conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. India remains committed to the principle that the gains made by aggression cannot be allowed to prevail in the eventual final settlement, which has to be patently fair, reasonable and acceptable to the three communities alike. India hopes that the three communities will return to the negotiating table in Geneva with cooperation and goodwill to bring an end to the horror of the continuing conflict with all its attendant human sufferings. India supports the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the International Conference on Yugoslavia to continue to extend their good offices to the three communities in negotiating a political settlement.



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10 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose herewith a statement on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over Nagorny Karabakh made by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on 7 September 1993.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this letter and its annexure as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. H. ANSARI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 7 September 1993 by the Official Spokesman
of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of
India, on the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan
over Nagorny Karabakh

My Government has followed with great concern the escalation of hostilities in and around Nagorny Karabakh with the considerable ingress of Armenian forces into Azerbaijan. While expressing support for the efforts of the Security Council of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh issue, India recalls the Alma Ata Declaration of December 1991 (S/23329, annex II), signed by the Heads of State of the Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including both Armenia and Azerbaijan, which, inter alia, called for "abstention from the use of force and the threat of force and from economic and any other methods of bringing pressure to bear, peaceful settlement of disputes" and "respecting each other's territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing borders". My Government appeals to the parties concerned urgently to take the remedial steps required to respect international borders, to restore peace and to resolve mutual differences through early peaceful negotiations.



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9 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON LIBERIA

INTRODUCTION

1. In my report of 4 August (S/26200) I drew the attention of the Security Council to the main features of the Peace Agreement (S/26272) signed at Cotonou on 25 July 1993 by the three parties to the conflict in Liberia. The agreement called for the United Nations and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) to supervise and monitor the implementation of the Agreement. In the report, I also informed the Council of the dispatch of a planning mission to Liberia to gather data relevant to the proposed establishment of a United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL), and of my intention to commence planning for the dispatch to Liberia as soon as possible of an advance team of United Nations military observers. On 10 August the Security Council adopted resolution 856 (1993), by which it approved the dispatch of an advance team of 30 military observers to Liberia to participate in the work of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee which, according to the agreement, is to be chaired by the United Nations.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution 856 (1993), by which the Security Council requested a report on the proposed establishment of UNOMIL including, in particular, a detailed estimate of the cost and scope of the operation, an explanation of how coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG would be ensured and the respective roles and responsibilities of UNOMIL and ECOMOG in the implementation of the Agreement. These issues received the special attention of the planning mission during its visit to Liberia and are elaborated upon below.

I. PLANNING MISSION TO LIBERIA

3. The planning mission to Liberia, headed by Brigadier-General (retired) Ian Douglas of Canada, arrived in Monrovia on 6 August and remained in the country until 13 August. It met with the three Liberian parties - the Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia (IGNU), the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and the United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy (ULIMO) - and had several extensive meetings with ECOMOG. The mission gathered all relevant data required to prepare a plan for UNOMIL. I am pleased to inform the Council that the mission has reported the strong commitment of the parties to the Peace Agreement and the desire expressed by all Liberians they met for an end to hostilities and a lasting peace.

4. In travelling by road from Monrovia to Gbarnga, the mission was the first group to cross the front line since October 1992, thus establishing a precedent for opening up the road to normal traffic. Although not strictly within its mandate, the planning mission contributed to achieving a positive decision on the cross-line delivery of relief supplies from Monrovia to NPFL areas. Other avenues of access were actively explored, including cross-border routes from Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. It has been agreed that, where necessary, humanitarian assistance will be allowed to move across borders with inspection, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, by United Nations personnel and ECOMOG. The planning mission also emphasized to all parties the importance of ensuring the security of all humanitarian relief workers.

5. The planning mission facilitated the first meeting of the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee, which was held at Monrovia on 13 August. All parties and ECOMOG attended the meeting which, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, was chaired by the United Nations. The parties met in a friendly atmosphere and discussed the working procedures of the Committee. This first meeting of the Joint Committee and the opening of cross-line delivery of relief supplies are important steps forward in the confidence-building process.

II. INITIATION OF THE PEACE PROCESS

6. Following the adoption of resolution 856 (1993) authorizing the deployment of an advance team of United Nations military observers to Liberia, a senior military officer present in Liberia with the planning mission remained in Monrovia as the Chief of the advance team. The rest of the advance team started arriving in Monrovia on 20 August and the full complement is expected in the country in the coming days. At that point, ECOMOG troops and United Nations military observers will be deployed to various parts of Liberia to monitor the cease-fire. In consultation with the parties, the advance team and ECOMOG will draw up the schedule of implementation of the Peace Agreement. In accordance with the Peace Agreement, the Liberia National Transitional Government is to establish itself in Monrovia concomitant with the start of the disarmament process. The members of the Council of State of the Liberia National Transitional Government were selected in Cotonou on 17 August. In accordance with the Agreement, once the Transitional Government is established, both IGNU, as a Government, and the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly Government of NPFL will cease to exist.

7. As provided in the Peace Agreement, a Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee composed of representatives of the three parties, ECOMOG and the United Nations has been established and, as mentioned above, met for the first time on 13 August. Cease-fire violations are reported to the Chairman of the Committee. Should the Committee deem an on-site investigation of an incident necessary, subgroups of the Committee, comprising representatives of all members of the Committee, will investigate the incident. The subgroups will report to the Committee for its further deliberation.

8. To date, eight alleged violations of the cease-fire have been reported and have been addressed by the Joint Cease-fire Monitoring Committee so that all parties fully understand their responsibilities under the Peace Agreement. These reported violations include the movement of troops and obstruction of

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delivery of humanitarian assistance. The Joint Committee will, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, terminate upon the full deployment of ECOMOG and UNOMIL and will be replaced by a Violations Committee.

9. The Violations Committee would consist of one person from each of the parties, ECOMOG and UNOMIL and would be chaired by UNOMIL. All violations of the cease-fire would, in the first instance, be reported directly to UNOMIL, which would investigate the incident. If the violation cannot be corrected, UNOMIL would report its findings to the Violations Committee for resolution. After determination by the Violations Committee, should the parties not correct the violation, ECOMOG would be informed and could thereupon, under the authority of ECOWAS and in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, resort to the use of its peace enforcement powers to correct the violation.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA (UNOMIL)

10. The concept of the peace process as envisaged in the Cotonou Agreement is a continuum from the cease-fire through disarmament and demobilization to the holding of national elections. In accordance with the Agreement, "ECOMOG and the United Nations Observer Mission shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the Agreement" (sect. B, art. 3, para. 1). As noted in my report of 4 August (S/26200), the Agreement assigns ECOMOG the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the provisions of the Agreement and envisages that UNOMIL will monitor the various implementation procedures in order to verify their impartial application.

11. Should the Security Council authorize the establishment of the Observer Mission, UNOMIL would be under the command of the United Nations, vested in the Secretary-General under the authority of the Security Council. The mission would be led in the field by my Special Representative, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, and would be composed of military and civilian components. Command of the military component would be entrusted to a Chief Military Observer reporting to me through my Special Representative. The civilian components of UNOMIL would include humanitarian and development assistance, electoral assistance, as well as necessary political and administrative staff. The UNOMIL military component would be composed of personnel made available by Member States, while the civilian components would be, as far as possible, made up of United Nations staff members, with supplementary external recruitment as required.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

12. ECOMOG, which has been on the ground since 1990, has worked out a detailed concept of operations covering all the provisions of the Peace Agreement and under which ECOMOG troops would be stationed at entry points, airports and seaports to ensure compliance with the embargo on delivery of arms and military equipment to Liberia imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 788 (1992). As called for in the Agreement, ECOMOG would create buffer zones along the Liberian borders and supervise the cantonment, disarmament and demobilization of combatants. For operational purposes, ECOMOG has divided the

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country into four sectors: Eastern, Northern, Western and Greater Monrovia. These sectors are shown on the map which is contained in annex I to the present report. ECOMOG will station troops throughout the four sectors. These troops will, inter alia, undertake the recovery of arms and will patrol areas where ECOMOG does not have stationary troops. In order to fulfil the requirements of the Peace Agreement, ECOMOG is planning to expand its forces in Liberia by 4,000 troops to be deployed throughout the country, complying with an understanding reached in the course of the negotiations on the Agreement.

13. Since the role foreseen for UNOMIL is to monitor and verify the implementation of the Agreement, its concept of operation necessarily must be parallel to that of ECOMOG. For UNOMIL's purposes, ECOMOG's four sectors would be referred to as "regions". UNOMIL would thus have four regional headquarters co-located with ECOMOG's four sector headquarters. UNOMIL would deploy observer teams in concert with ECOMOG deployment, including border crossings, airports and seaports. As UNOMIL would monitor and verify cantonment, disarmament, the storage of recovered arms, ammunition and explosives, and demobilization, UNOMIL would also locate teams at cantonment sites and armouries. UNOMIL and ECOMOG would collaborate closely in their operations. This would not, however, impede UNOMIL's ability to operate independently as required. UNOMIL would have mobile investigation teams to accompany ECOMOG patrols. The investigation teams would be stationed at the four regional headquarters (with two teams at the northern regional headquarters). Since UNOMIL would have monitoring functions, its teams would be far smaller than ECOMOG's, which have the task of implementing the Agreement.

14. As UNOMIL would be the first instance where the United Nations would undertake a major peace-keeping operation with another organization, in this case a subregional organization, the planning mission paid special attention in its discussions with the ECOMOG Field Commander to the respective roles and relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG in implementing the Agreement. It was agreed that the following elements would underlie the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG: (a) UNOMIL and ECOMOG would have separate chains of command; (b) decisions affecting both UNOMIL and ECOMOG would be made through consultation both formally (Violations Committee) and informally; (c) neither UNOMIL nor ECOMOG could direct the other in its actions; (d) should ECOMOG enter into planned peace enforcement involving combat operations, UNOMIL observers would not participate in such actions and would, along with other United Nations staff, be temporarily withdrawn from the area; (e) should ECOMOG find itself constrained to enter into unplanned, self-defensive military actions, ECOMOG would have the obligation to ensure the security of UNOMIL observers and other United Nations staff present in the area.

15. The planning mission has recommended that, as agreed with ECOMOG, daily coordination between UNOMIL and ECOMOG, as well as decision-making, should be at the field level and only passed up to the next level in each party's chain of command if necessary. However, major decision- and policy-making would be initiated at the appropriate level. The points of consultation between UNOMIL and ECOMOG respectively (which are illustrated in the chart attached as annex II to the present report), would be between UNOMIL site teams and ECOMOG peace-keeping troops; UNOMIL regional headquarters and ECOMOG sector headquarters; the Field Commander of ECOMOG and the Chief Military Observer of UNOMIL; the Field Commander of ECOMOG and my Special Representative; and, finally, between the

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United Nations and ECOWAS. I shall also maintain regular contacts with the Chairman of ECOWAS in regard to developments in the Liberian peace process. Furthermore, it would be my intention, following the establishment of UNOMIL, to conclude with ECOWAS an agreement defining the relationship between UNOMIL and ECOMOG.

16. In accordance with established practice, UNOMIL would need to have freedom of movement, communications and inspection, and to enjoy the other rights that would be necessary for the performance of its tasks in Liberia. UNOMIL and its personnel would also have to be granted all relevant privileges and immunities provided for by the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Should the Security Council decide to establish UNOMIL, it would therefore be my intention to initiate consultations with the Liberian National Transitional Government with a view to concluding a status-of-mission agreement along the usual lines.

17. In the fielding of UNOMIL military observers and civilian staff, the issue of personnel security must be addressed. Security threats include armed banditry, easy availability of weapons, mines and the inability of local authorities to respond adequately to security problems. I welcome ECOMOG's stated commitment to ensuring the safety of UNOMIL observers and civilian staff. I shall also appoint a Security Officer to coordinate security requirements of the entire United Nations presence in the country.

18. It is estimated that 303 military observers will be required for the UNOMIL operation. This number includes 41 teams composed of 6 observers per team (investigation teams, airport teams, seaport teams, border crossing teams and cantonment site teams), 25 military observers stationed at UNOMIL headquarters in Monrovia and 8 observers stationed at each of the four regional headquarters, reporting to the Chief Military Observer. The military observers will be supported by necessary administrative staff.

19. Since UNOMIL observers will be widely dispersed throughout the entire Liberian territory, they will need to be supported by a communications unit of about 25 people to establish a communications network and to staff radios at UNOMIL's headquarters in Monrovia and at regional headquarters on a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week basis. This unit would be composed of civilian personnel under civilian contract, with equipment provided by the United Nations. UNOMIL would also require a military medical unit of at least some 20 staff.

20. The planning mission assessed the infrastructure of the country and drew up two options under which the infrastructure required to support the deployment of observers could be provided. One option would be to import entire housing and office units and set them up at team sites. The second option would be to deploy engineering units to conduct reconnaissance of the locations of regional headquarters and team sites and initiate required infrastructure repairs based on local procurement of materials to the extent possible and using local manpower. Under the second option, which the planning mission recommended, it is estimated that the physical infrastructure required for the mission could be more quickly constructed and, in the long term, would benefit the Liberian people. The engineering units would also work with ECOMOG engineers in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of cantonment sites and in the repair of bridges necessary for peace-keeping and humanitarian assistance activities. The

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units could, at a later stage, also assist with the repair of roads, airports and public works as a confidence-building measure and to normalize the situation in the country. It is estimated that 45 experts would be required to make up 5 engineering units, each composed of 1 civil engineer, 3 supervisors and 5 specialists such as electricians and mechanics. Given the very tight timetable of the operation, it is crucial that the engineering units be fielded expeditiously. It is therefore recommended that these units be made up of military personnel.

21. In view of the wide dispersal of the military observers and of the extremely difficult terrain in which they will have to operate, it is recommended that a minimum of six utility helicopters be provided to the Mission. It is considered, given medical evacuation requirements and the poor conditions of available airfields, that the Mission will also require a short take-off/landing, bush type aircraft.

22. In view of the importance of providing UNOMIL with the resources necessary to start up the operation quickly, it is deemed essential that equipment, particularly vehicles, office furnishings and supplies, be transferred to the mission area from UNTAC as soon as possible. This may require airlifting resources to Liberia, at least in the initial stages.

23. As mentioned above, in order to fulfil the requirements of the Peace Agreement, ECOMOG is planning to expand its forces in Liberia by another 4,000 troops. While some of the new ECOMOG troop-contributing countries may not be members of ECOWAS, they would be members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and their troops would be under the command and control of the ECOMOG Field Commander. At the time of the present report, it is not clear which African countries would contribute the additional troops for ECOMOG. An important aspect is the question of logistic support for ECOMOG, especially for the additional troops. It is understood that assistance in this domain would have to come from outside Africa. Then there is the question of finances for ECOMOG's operations. While clearly this is not the responsibility of the United Nations, we cannot afford to ignore the realities of the situation. One of the proposals is to establish a voluntary fund under the auspices of the United Nations, as referred to in paragraph 24 below.

24. ECOWAS has informed me that ECOMOG troop-contributing countries would require financial support for the present and expanded forces of ECOMOG. In my previous report (S/26200), I informed the Security Council of the request from ECOWAS to the United Nations to establish a trust fund which could be utilized, inter alia, to enable African countries to send reinforcements to ECOMOG and to provide necessary assistance to countries already participating in ECOMOG. On 27 August, I received a letter from the President of the Security Council (S/26376) strongly endorsing the establishment of such a voluntary trust fund. Accordingly, I have initiated the necessary administrative steps to set up the fund.

V. HUMANITARIAN AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

25. The United Nations system initiated emergency relief activities in Liberia in December 1990 when the United Nations Special Coordinator's Office in Liberia (UNSCOL) was established, focusing initially on the desperate situation in the Monrovia area. Later, in 1991, the operation was expanded to address the needs of Liberians throughout the country. Regional arrangements were also made to respond to the problems of the estimated 750,000 Liberians who had fled to neighbouring countries, primarily Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.

26. The emergency assistance programme, supported by voluntary contributions of donor countries in response to appeals launched by the United Nations, covers food and nutrition; health and medical care; water, power and sanitation; education; children in difficult circumstances; and agriculture. In spite of continuing difficulties in access and security, the programme has been relatively successful. However, as a result of events in October 1992, there has been a major increase in the number of internally displaced persons requiring assistance, and access to some areas has been severely constrained.

27. The Cotonou Agreement provides that convoys of humanitarian assistance should travel to all areas of Liberia through the most direct routes. Since the signing of the Agreement, cross-line routes have been opened from Monrovia and Buchanan into NPFL areas to bring needed food and medical supplies to the people there. Cross-border shipments have also been initiated through Côte d'Ivoire. Some logistic difficulties have been faced, particularly due to heavy rainfall and deteriorated road conditions. In order to ensure the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, cross-border operations, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, may be required for some time, at least until the country is unified.

28. While the problem of land mines has emerged as a significant factor, it is not as great a problem in Liberia as it is in other war-torn countries. However, the presence of mines and unexploded bombs poses a threat to the cease-fire agreement and to the population at large. They can also impede the freedom of movement of peace-keeping troops, military observers and relief workers. The mine problem in Liberia seems to be of recent origin and to be confined to anti-vehicle mines to deny road movement. No incidence has been reported, to date, of the use of anti-personnel mines. The presence of unexploded bombs has been reported and represents a hazard to the population. At present the capacity for mine clearance and bomb disposal in Liberia is limited. The planning mission reviewed various options for mine clearance. One option would be to involve civilian contractors. A less expensive and preferable option would be for at least two international mine clearance instructors to train ECOMOG engineers in mine clearance. UNOMIL and ECOMOG would coordinate the identification of mines and would assist in mine clearance. UNOMIL would ensure coordination with humanitarian agencies, ECOMOG and United Nations military observers in order to prioritize mine-clearance activities. The Liberian parties and ECOMOG agreed in principle with the planning mission to participate in this mine-clearance plan. The mine-clearance instructors would be attached to the military component of UNOMIL. ECOMOG would provide security to mine clearance activities.

29. The signing of the Cotonou Agreement offers the promise of a permanent solution to the political and military crisis in Liberia and thus of the

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resumption of normal economic and social life. Under the Agreement, the parties agree that every effort should be made to deliver humanitarian assistance to all Liberians and to create conditions that will allow refugees and displaced persons to return to their places of origin.

30. It will take some time before the Agreement is translated into real improvements in the welfare of the Liberian people, and thus it will be necessary to maintain the current range of humanitarian assistance activities for the immediate future. In addition, the programme must expand to respond to certain requirements arising from the Agreement, in particular the return of refugees, the resettlement of displaced persons and the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. A particular concern in this regard is establishing incentives and conditions needed to support the disarmament and demobilization process. Finally, the programme should reflect a shift in emphasis from relief activities towards reconstruction and rehabilitation. I intend to issue an appeal encompassing the above in the near future.

31. As there is an established United Nations humanitarian assistance operation in Liberia, the planning mission recommended that this operation be supplemented by two additional Professionals and six United Nations volunteers to be stationed in Monrovia and in the field to assist in the coordination of humanitarian assistance activities. Once the plans for demobilization are more fully developed, additional personnel may be required to provide assistance to cantonment sites.

VI. ELECTIONS

32. In accordance with the Peace Agreement, general and presidential elections are to take place approximately seven months after the signing of the Agreement. The Liberian National Transitional Government, through the Liberian Elections Commission, which consists of representatives of the three parties, will be responsible for organizing and holding elections.

33. Several problems present potential bottlenecks to the holding of elections in accordance with the schedule set down in the Agreement. To date, not all representatives of the Elections Commission have been nominated, the Executive Director of the Commission has not yet been chosen and the Elections Commission is not operational. A functioning Elections Commission is, of course, a prerequisite for any preparatory work in the electoral process to begin. As there are no electoral rolls, a registration process will have to take place before elections can be held. The electoral population is estimated to be between 1 million and 1.2 million voters. Even considering that this is a relatively small number, the normal difficulties of a registration process will be compounded in Liberia by the fact that there are refugees living outside the country who should have the opportunity to return before elections to exercise their right to vote. There are also thousands of internally displaced persons who are likely to be on the move. The movement of refugees and internally displaced persons will affect the definition of constituencies. Furthermore, the process of demobilization would have to be completed. In addition, freedom of movement would have to be guaranteed, implying that the present checkpoints between areas held by the parties would have to be eliminated, the country would have to be unified and roads would have to be opened. Even considering the

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small size of the country and the relatively small population of voters, with internal movement of persons and little preparation so far begun, a timetable of elections in February/March 1994 will be very tight, although not impossible.

34. As I informed the Council in my previous report (S/26200), in February 1992, the Liberian parties had requested the United Nations to observe and verify the elections process. The ECOWAS summit, held in July 1992, also invited the Secretary-General to facilitate the verification and monitoring of the electoral process by the United Nations. With this in mind, the planning mission included an electoral advisor to assess the situation on the ground. Subject to Security Council approval, it is estimated that UNOMIL would require an electoral component composed of 13 Professionals, 40 United Nations volunteers and necessary support staff to observe and verify the elections process. The Electoral Component would be headed by a Chief Electoral Officer supported by a deputy and three other Professionals based at UNOMIL headquarters. The component would also consist of electoral units located at the four regional headquarters. Each unit would comprise a Regional Electoral Coordinator, supported by an assistant and electoral teams each consisting of two United Nations volunteers. In total, there would be 20 such teams operating out of the regional headquarters. During the voting period, electoral observers numbering around 200 would be required for a two-week period in order to monitor and verify the elections.

35. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have expressed interest in providing technical electoral assistance to the Liberian National Transitional Government in such areas as civic education, computerized procedures and poll officers training. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also expressed interest in providing technical electoral assistance. I consider it essential that technical assistance in this area be coordinated with United Nations observation and verification activities. A joint mission composed of specialists from interested NGOs and a United Nations electoral specialist will, therefore, visit Liberia around mid-September to work with the Elections Commission in assessing the needs for assistance in this area and in ensuring that proposed activities are coordinated.

VII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

36. The peace process in Liberia poses a special opportunity to the United Nations in that UNOMIL would be the first peace-keeping operation undertaken by the United Nations in cooperation with a peace-keeping mission already set up by another organization, in this case a subregional organization. As stated above, each mission would have its own command structure. In order for this cooperation to be successful, good communications and a clear understanding of the respective roles and the demarcation of responsibilities, as well as frequent consultation between UNOMIL and ECOMOG, will be crucial. The terms of the Peace Agreement are such that in effect UNOMIL will be expected to monitor all aspects of their implementation. This relationship could potentially present some challenges, but I am confident that with the good will of all concerned, especially the Liberian parties, this relationship will be successful and may even set a precedent for future peace-keeping missions.

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37. The peace process in Liberia will face the usual problems of reintegrating demobilized soldiers into a society with little economic activity. It will also face the special problems of demobilization and reintegration into society of "child soldiers", ranging in age from 7 to 15. I consider it essential that efforts of the Liberian National Transitional Government, ECOMOG, UNOMIL, the United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations be well coordinated in order to facilitate the demobilization process and to assist the reintegration of former soldiers into civilian life through programmes in community development, especially agriculture, vocational training and public works programmes. In this regard, incentives for disarmament and other measures may need to be considered. Child soldiers should receive special attention. In this connection, a senior adviser will join my Special Representative in mid-September to work with the Liberian National Transitional Government, UNOMIL, ECOMOG, the United Nations agencies and interested non-governmental organizations to develop a comprehensive cantonment, disarmament and demobilization programme. While great attention has to be paid to ex-combatants, the problems of refugees, displaced persons and other war-affected Liberians will equally need to be addressed. It is my expectation that once the existing checkpoints are eliminated and the country is unified, humanitarian assistance will be delivered to those in need in the most direct and cost-effective manner.

38. As noted in paragraph 24 above, the Security Council endorsed the proposal that the United Nations set up a trust fund which would assist in supporting the troops of participating ECOMOG countries and in the deployment of necessary additional troops. The trust fund would also, inter alia, cover demobilization and elections (S/26376). Activities such as the rehabilitation of cantonment sites, food and medical care for soldiers while at the cantonment sites, as well as support for their return to civilian life would also be assisted by the fund. In addition, the fund would provide assistance to the Liberian National Transitional Government in meeting the costs of actually holding the elections. As it is crucial for the successful implementation of the Cotonou Peace Agreement that sufficient resources be made available to the trust fund, I urge Member States to support the peace process in Liberia by contributing to this fund.

39. The role foreseen for the United Nations in the implementation of the Cotonou Peace Agreement is predicated on the assumption that the ECOMOG force will be in a position to perform the wide-ranging tasks entrusted to it by the Liberian parties. The United Nations has received the necessary assurances in this regard from ECOMOG. None the less, I must stress that should the additional troops not be deployed or should some of ECOMOG's troops be withdrawn prematurely, the successful implementation of the Peace Agreement would be in jeopardy. Obviously, without the necessary support and cooperation of ECOMOG, UNOMIL will not be able to successfully carry out its responsibilities in the peace process. In such an event, I shall immediately bring the situation to the attention of the Security Council; depending on the prevalent circumstances, I might be obliged to recommend the withdrawal of UNOMIL.

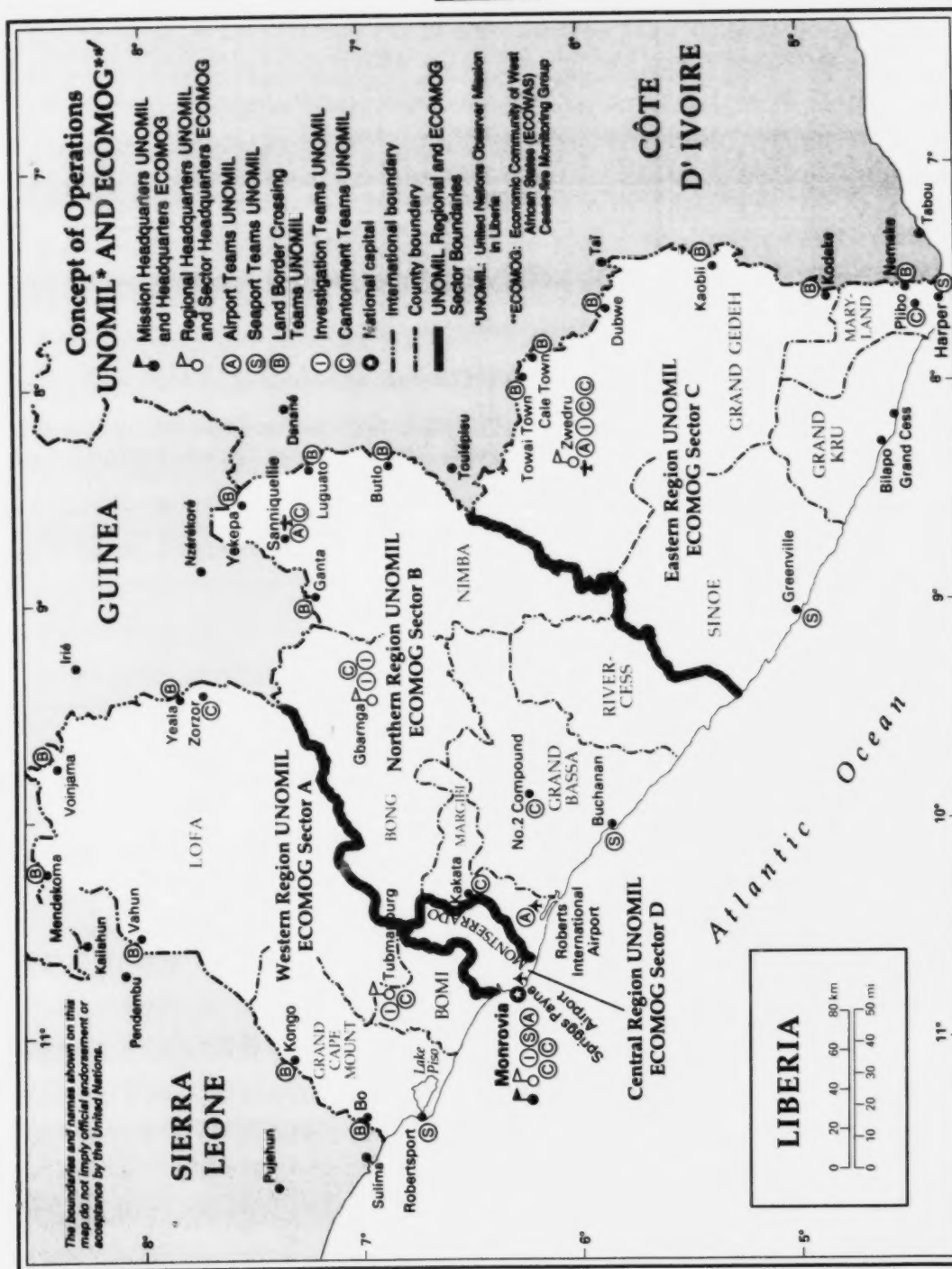
40. The successful holding of elections, which in accordance with the Peace Agreement are to take place seven months from the signing of the agreement and are scheduled for February/March 1994, would signal the end of the proposed UNOMIL operation. The Cotonou agreement provides a very tight timetable for the

peace process leading up to elections. The Agreement forecasts that the transitional government would be established approximately one month after the signing of the agreement, concomitant with the commencement of the disarmament process. While this process is already somewhat behind schedule, the establishment of the transitional government is crucial to reinforcing national reconciliation. I therefore urge ECOMOG to move quickly in commencing the disarmament process, with monitoring provided by the advance team of UNOMIL, even before full deployment of the expanded ECOMOG and UNOMIL. In this regard, it is encouraging to note that NPFL expressed to the planning mission its readiness to accept troops from among the present ECOMOG contingent to be deployed in NPFL areas. With the expected full deployment of the advance team of United Nations military observers in the coming days, the disarmament process could possibly begin immediately thereafter.

41. While all efforts are being made by the United Nations, ECOMOG and the Liberian parties to push the peace process ahead, the planning mission reported its concern over whether the process could be completed in time to permit the holding of elections in February/March 1994. This timetable, which the Liberian parties themselves agreed to in Cotonou, must be seen as a signal of their strong commitment to see the peace process through without impediment. I will therefore expect the Liberian parties to cooperate fully with ECOMOG and UNOMIL and to work together in a spirit of national reconciliation. Only under these conditions will it be possible to hold the elections on schedule in February/March 1994 and to enable the people of Liberia to begin the arduous task of rebuilding their ravaged country and to look forward to a future of peace, stability and well-being.

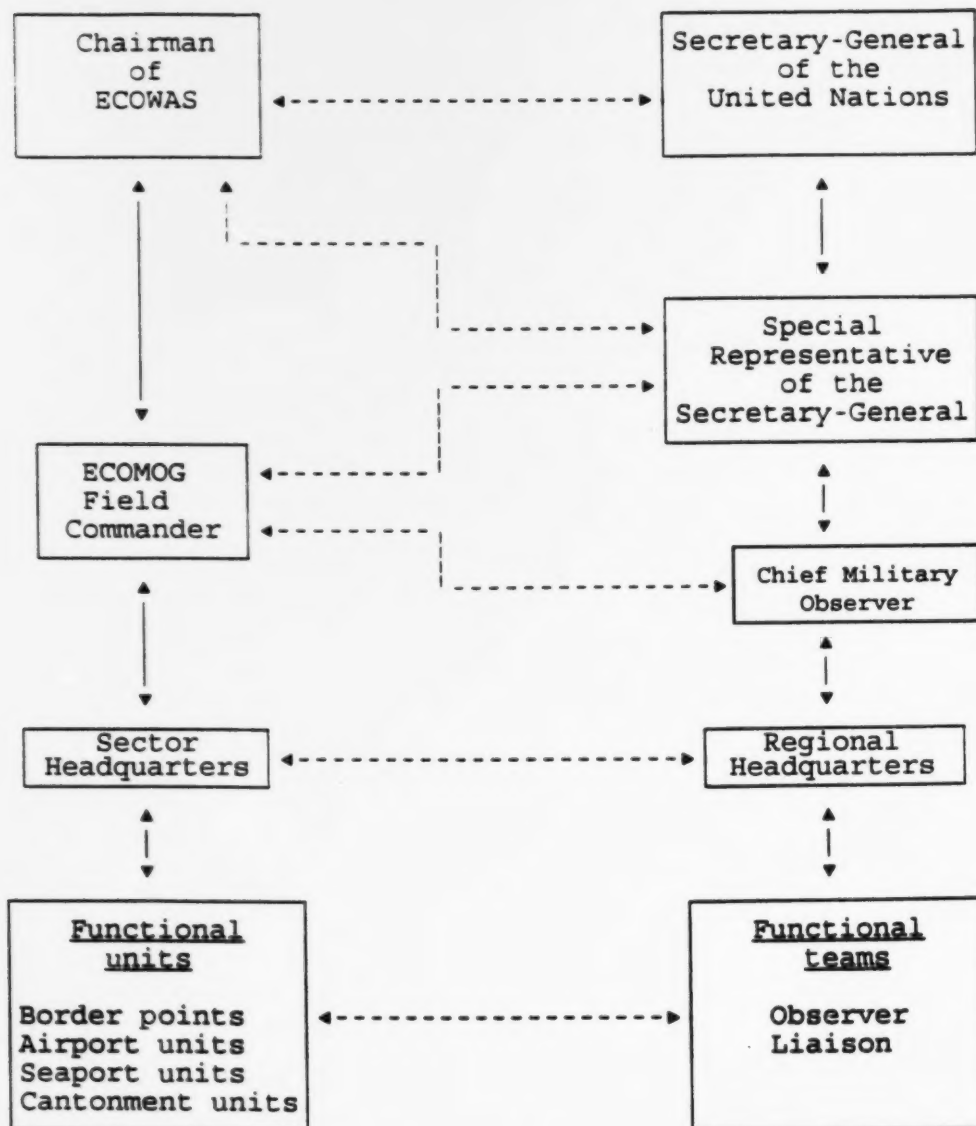
42. The most fundamental prerequisite for the establishment and maintenance of lasting peace and stability in Liberia is that the leaders and people of Liberia should adhere to and implement faithfully the Cotonou Peace Agreement. As I have mentioned in the present report, certain difficulties and uncertainties are likely to arise as the process unfolds in the weeks and months ahead. The United Nations would be treading on fresh ground. None the less, I am satisfied that the United Nations must supplement the efforts of the people of Liberia to establish peace in their country. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it approve the establishment and deployment of UNOMIL as set out in the present report. My recommendations for the deployment of UNOMIL have been developed with a view to ensuring that the operation is cost-effective. Preliminary cost estimates for the Mission are contained in an addendum to the present report which is being circulated separately.

Annex I



Annex II

Reporting relationship of
UNOMIL and ECOMOG





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26423
10 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to submit, enclosed herewith, a letter dated
8 September 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia,
Mr. Nikica Valentić, addressed to you.

I would be grateful if you would provide for the distribution of this
letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 September 1993 from the Prime Minister of the
Republic of Croatia addressed to the Secretary-General

My Government and I personally hereby draw your attention to the crime which occurred today in the village of Kusonje near Pakrac - Sector West. During the ceremony in commemoration of 18 Croatian police officers who perished on that spot two years ago, 3 persons were killed and 8 wounded by an enemy mine. The casualties include members of the Croatian Armed Forces, newsmen and the mother of one of the commemorated policemen, as well as a member of the Argentine battalion of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

In terms of its tragic consequences and morbid motives this terrorist act - the attack on people in a moment when they were paying homage to the dead - clearly bears witness to the criminal behaviour and intentions of our enemy.

United Nations forces share responsibility for such terrorist activity because they have not prevented attacks with the United Nations protected areas under their protection. Therefore, the Croatian Government again cautions that it will, should the conduct of UNPROFOR continue to be inefficient, find ways to prevent terrorism on its own with legitimate means at its disposal. This tragic event is indeed the last straw which may overtax our patience. This should be borne in mind by the Serbian paramilitary forces in the United Nations protected areas and United Nations units, but also by the entire international community. The Republic of Croatia has really been taxed to the limits of its tolerance and dignity.

In addressing this protest to you, we concurrently urge you to do everything in order to put a stop to acts of criminal terrorism.

THE PRIME MINISTER
Nikica Valentić



General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/48/387
S/26424
10 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Item 115 (c) of the provisional agenda*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS
SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL
RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an explanatory memorandum concerning the decision entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq" adopted on 19 August 1993 by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-fifth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/L.19).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 115 (c) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Explanatory memorandum concerning the decision adopted
by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination
and Protection of Minorities on 19 August 1993
(E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/L.19)

On 19 August 1993, at its forty-fifth session, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted its decision E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/L.19, entitled "Situation of human rights in Iraq".

Iraq affirms that it complies with the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and is committed to the strengthening of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights. It views the decision in question as showing disregard for the facts and as a departure from the worthy objectives of the Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as the international covenants intended them to be.

Following the decision, it has become clear that the political goals of the group of States maintaining positions hostile to Iraq have also found their way into the work and decisions of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

The decision welcomes the proposal of the Commission on Human Rights that human rights monitors be deployed in light of the alleged gravity of the human rights situation in Iraq. It is therefore clear that the Subcommission, like Special Rapporteur van der Stoep, has relied for a major part of its information on the allegations given currency by parties hostile to Iraq, whether States or individuals, without giving itself the trouble of scrutinizing that information.

Iraq has in the past rejected outright the recommendation of Special Rapporteur van der Stoep that human rights monitors should be deployed in the marshland areas. No State that values its sovereignty could agree to the implementation of such a proposal, since such a step would be a clear challenge to its national institutions and laws and a violation of its sovereignty.

The components of the proposed measure are incompatible with the international instruments and conventions that have stressed the principle of sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, as guaranteed by Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, to say nothing of the fact that the dangerous character of the proposal goes far beyond human rights issues to allow those States exercising hegemony within the United Nations to return to the era of colonialist domination.

With regard to the references made in the decision to the marshlands area, we affirm that the Government of Iraq is fully intent on ensuring all the requirements for the security and protection of all of its citizens, in accordance with its domestic laws and international commitments, and on doing so in such a way as to secure the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of all citizens in all parts of Iraq. While some parts of the marshland

region have seen military activity of one kind or another, Iraq reaffirms that it has not relinquished its duty to pursue into the marshlands area criminals, deserters from military service and infiltrators into Iraqi territory from Iran. Such persons are engaging in all kinds of crimes that harm the people and jeopardize their security and safety, thereby requiring the Iraqi authorities concerned to carry out their duty to eliminate the intimidation and criminality that find a safe refuge in the difficult terrain of the marshes. It is strange that the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities should refer to schemes to drain the marshes when this is a matter that has been explained by Iraq on previous occasions. It has stated that the marshes are basically fed by the Euphrates River and that the noticeable paucity of water there has been caused by very low water levels in the Euphrates as a result of the construction and operation of the Keban and Karakaya Dams in Turkey and the Tabqah Dam in Syria and owing to the filling of the Atatürk High Dam in Turkey beginning in 1990. Accordingly, Iraq categorically denies these accusations.

The allegation that there is an internal embargo on the inhabitants of the marshlands is groundless. The Government of Iraq distributes foodstuffs and medicines to residents through agents of the Ministry of Trade who undertake to deliver food rations to them. The Government of Iraq has in the past invited parliamentarians and journalists to visit the area. It seems that the repetition of such charges is no more than an attempt similar to those of Special Rapporteur van der Stoep to assimilate the situation in southern Iraq to that in the north as a basis for the imposition of a species of foreign protection in the southern region on the pretext of protecting human rights.

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities would be better advised to alert the international community to the need to lift the unjust economic embargo imposed on Iraq instead of calling upon it to "facilitate the supply of food and medicines to the civilian population".

The tragic situation as regards food, medicine and health in Iraq is as grave as it is because of the aggression against Iraq and the maintenance of the economic embargo and not because of any failure on the part of Iraq. We should like, in this connection, to call attention to Special Alert No. 237, issued by a joint Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/World Food Programme mission in document FAO/ESC/No. 4960 of 7 July 1993 under the title "FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission to Iraq, July 1993", which reveals the gravity of the food and health situation in Iraq.

As for the Subcommittee's call to Iraq immediately to abide by Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), Iraq would like to state that these are political resolutions whose tenor has no substantive connection with the goals that the Subcommittee's decision claims to address. It is no secret that these two resolutions impose political restrictions for reasons that bear no relation to human rights and are incompatible with the principle of the sovereignty of Iraq and its people over the natural resources of the country, which is an established principle of international law. We recall in this connection the stipulation of article 1, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the corresponding article of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to the effect that

"All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources ...".

Having expressed its constant readiness to cooperate with the Commission on Human Rights on a logical and objective basis, Iraq feels that the timing of this decision falls within the framework of the endeavours being made by those States presently hostile to Iraq to create a fresh crisis to coincide with the commencement of the talks between Iraq and the United Nations and with the beginning of the forty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26425
10 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 3273rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 10 September 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "The situation concerning Rwanda", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

"The Security Council welcomes the peace agreement concluded by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front at Arusha on 4 August 1993. The Council is aware of the hopes the Rwandese parties entertain that the international community will lend its assistance in the implementation of the agreement. It has also taken note of the importance they attach to 10 September 1993, the date that is to mark the establishment of transitional institutions.

"The Security Council welcomes in this regard the decision taken by the Secretary-General to send a reconnaissance mission to Rwanda. The Council hopes to have the report of the Secretary-General based on the recommendations of the reconnaissance mission in the next few days so that it can consider the contribution the United Nations could make to facilitate the implementation of the Arusha peace agreement.

"The Security Council urges the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front to continue to honour the Arusha agreements in accordance with their commitments. It further urges them to continue to cooperate with the Neutral Military Observer Group, whose mandate the Secretary-General of OAU has decided to extend on an interim basis."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26426
13 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 782 (1992) of 13 October 1992, 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, 818 (1993) of 14 April 1993 and 850 (1993) of 9 July 1993,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 August 1993 (S/26385 and Add.1),

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique (S/24635, annex) and to the timely fulfilment in good faith by all parties of the obligations contained therein,

Commending the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the personnel of ONUMOZ to implement fully the mandate entrusted to the Mission and to carry it out to a successful conclusion,

Commending also the role played by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), through the Special Representative of its Secretary-General, in the implementation of the General Peace Agreement,

Noting with satisfaction the recent positive developments in the Mozambican peace process, especially the direct talks in Maputo between the President of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama, President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), which led to the agreements signed on 3 September 1993 (S/26385/Add.1),

Noting also with satisfaction the full deployment of the military component of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ), and the progress made in the establishment by ONUMOZ of assembly areas,

Stressing the unacceptability of attempts to attach conditions to the peace process, in particular to the assembly and demobilization of troops, or to gain more time or further concessions,

Expressing concern at the continuing delays in the implementation of major aspects of the General Peace Agreement as well as at cases of violations of the cease-fire,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General dated 30 August 1993 (S/26385 and Add.1);
2. Emphasizes the need to respect fully all the provisions of the General Peace Agreement, in particular those concerning the cease-fire and the movement of troops;
3. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to the holding of elections no later than October 1994;
4. Strongly urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to agree with, and to apply, without further postponement, the revised time-table for the implementation of all provisions of the General Peace Agreement as described in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Secretary-General's report (S/26385), and appeals to the parties to cooperate fully with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in this regard;
5. Stresses once again the urgent need for the early initiation of the process of assembly and demobilization of troops, and its continuation, in accordance with the revised time-table without preconditions;
6. Urges RENAMO to join the Government of Mozambique in authorizing immediate assembly of forces, and equally urges that both the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO immediately thereupon begin demobilization;
7. Welcomes the progress made by the Commission for the new Mozambican Defence Force (CCFDM), in particular in relation to the training of instructors at Nyanga, and also the progress on mine-clearing;
8. Deplores the lack of progress in the multi-party consultative conference and urges RENAMO and other political parties to join with the Government of Mozambique in quickly agreeing on an election law, which should include provision for an effective national election commission;
9. Calls on the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to make operational without further delay the National Commission for Administration, the National Information Commission and the Police Affairs Commission;
10. Commends the agreements reached in the Maputo talks between the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO on the reintegration into the state administration of all areas now under the control of RENAMO as well as on the request for monitoring by the United Nations of all police activities in Mozambique and on undertaking additional tasks, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1;
11. Requests the Secretary-General to examine expeditiously the proposal by the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO for United Nations monitoring of police activities in the country, as set out in document S/26385/Add.1, and welcomes his intention to send a survey team of experts in connection with the proposed United Nations police contingent, and to report thereon to the Council;

12. Urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to ensure that the momentum towards implementing the General Peace Agreement in full is maintained so that a just and lasting peace in Mozambique can be established, and to this end encourages the President of Mozambique and the President of RENAMO to continue their direct talks;

13. Encourages the international community to provide appropriate and prompt assistance for the implementation of the humanitarian programme carried out in the framework of the General Peace Agreement, and urges the Government of Mozambique and RENAMO to continue to facilitate unimpeded access of humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in need;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council informed of developments regarding the implementation of the provisions of the General Peace Agreement and to submit a report on the matter to the Security Council in good time before 31 October 1993;

15. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26427
11 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith an information bulletin on the measures taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) during the month of August 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Measures taken by Iraq in fulfilment of the requirements of
Security Council resolution 687 (1991) during the month of
August 1993

I. SECTION C OF RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

1. Chemical Destruction Group (UNSCOM 38)

The Chemical Destruction Group continued work at the Muthanna site as usual. Since 18 June 1992, the Group has been supervising the destruction of chemical ordnance by the Iraqi side.

2. Camera installation team

Under the leadership of [Bill] Eckert, the Group continued its work at the Rafah and Al-Yawm al-Azim sites, having started on 25 July 1993. After completing its work, the group left Iraq on 5 August 1993.

3. UNSCOM technical team

The UNSCOM technical team, comprising 13 members and led by the Russian national Nikita Smidovich, arrived in Iraq on 9 August 1993. The team held a number of meetings with the Iraqi side concerning the use of the Russian AN-30 reconnaissance aircraft. The team also visited the Rashid airbase. A meeting was held between the team leader and the Director of the Military Industrialization Corporation. The team left Iraq on 12 August 1993 for Bahrain.

4. UNSCOM 62/ballistic missile team

The UNSCOM 62/ballistic missile team, comprising two inspectors and led by the United States national Guy [Martelle], arrived in Iraq on 25 August 1993. The team visited the Al-Yawm al-Azim site, the Ibn al-Haitham centre and the Rafah site. On 30 August 1993, the team attended a test which was carried out at the Al-Yawm al-Azim site. During the test, an explosion occurred which caused a fire and destroyed apparatus and equipment located at the facility, including one of the surveillance cameras installed at the site.

5. Aerial Inspection Team

During the month of August 1993, the UNSCOM helicopter unit carried out the tasks entrusted to it with the cooperation and assistance of the Iraqi side, making 21 flights for the purpose of transporting teams to and from inspection sites. The Aerial Inspection Team also made 12 flights during which it surveyed, photographed and inspected 18 sites.

6. Nuclear inspection teams

There was no inspection team during the month of August. The Chief of the Action Team at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) sent a number of letters, all of which were answered by the Iraqi side.

II. RETURN OF PROPERTY

Further to our letter for the month of July 1993:

1. The fifth and sixth stages of the hand-over of military items and equipment pertaining to the naval forces began on 14 August and continued until 31 August 1993.
2. The nose and stern of the two destroyed A-4 aircraft were handed over to the Kuwaiti side in the Safwan area on 30 August 1993.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/26428
11 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABICLETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to notify you of further violations of Iraqi airspace by United States aircraft for the purposes of observation and provocation between 31 August and 6 September 1993.

31 August 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,500 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Amarah and Busayyah.

1 September 1993

(a) Northern region: 18 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 95 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Shatrah and Lasaf.

- At 1310 hours on 1 September 1993, a United States TR-1 aerial reconnaissance aircraft entered Iraqi airspace at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and an altitude of 20,000 metres, flew over Basra, Amara and Nasiriyah, south of Diwaniyah and Najaf and over Samawah and Qal'at Sakr, and departed in the direction of Saudi Arabia at 1600 hours.

2 September 1993

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Dukan.

(b) Southern region: 75 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah,

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/...

Qal'at Salih, south of Najaf and Diwaniyah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Salman and Artawi.

3 September 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,500 to 10,000 metres, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Artawi, Jalibah and Busayyah.

4 September 1993

(a) Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 91 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Amarah, Artawi and Busayyah.

5 September 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 to 9,500 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Dohuk and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 7,000 to 10,000 metres, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Salman.

- At 1240 hours on 5 September 1993, a United States TR-1 aerial reconnaissance aircraft entered Iraqi airspace at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and an altitude of 20,000 metres, flew over Basra, Qurnah and Nasiriyah and south of Najaf and Diwaniyah, and departed in the direction of Saudi Arabia at 1425 hours.

6 September 1993

(a) Northern region: no hostile air activity was recorded in the northern region on 6 September 1993.

(b) Southern region: 25 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 8,000 metres, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah and Busayyah.

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English
Page 3

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr. .
GENERAL

S/26429
11 September 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our letter published as document S/26388, I have the honour to inform you of the continued bombardment of Iraq's northern border area by the Iranian regime.

1. On the night of 27/28 August 1993 the Iranian regime's artillery bombed the villages of Suna, Shiwarzah and Qamah Akhurah north-east of Qal'at Dizah and 3 to 5 kilometres inside Iraqi territory, as well as the Singasir area on the Raniyah-Qal'at Dizah road, 20 kilometres inside Iraqi territory. The bombardment resulted in displacement of the population as well as the burning of tracts of farmland in the area.

2. On 1 September 1993 the Iranian regime's artillery bombarded two villages, Miran and Daru Khan, north-east of Panjwin and 7 to 8 kilometres inside Iraqi territory, which led to the burning of tracts of farmland in the area mentioned.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26430
12 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED BY RESOLUTION 661 (1990)
CONCERNING THE SITUATION BETWEEN IRAQ AND KUWAIT ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the members of the Council, the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The report was approved by the Committee on 7 September 1993.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the
situation between Iraq and Kuwait

Annex

Report of the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990)
concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait pursuant to
paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines to facilitate
full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27
of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

1. The present report is submitted by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, in accordance with paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines (S/22660, annex), to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.
2. Under paragraph 6, subparagraph (f) of the guidelines, the Committee is required to report at 90-day intervals to the Security Council on the implementation of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq contained in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. The present report is the ninth submitted under the above-mentioned guidelines. The preceding reports were submitted on 13 September 1991 (S/23036), 10 December 1991 (S/23279), 12 March 1992 (S/23708), 11 June 1992 (S/24083), 8 September 1992 (S/24545), 4 December 1992 (S/24912), 19 March 1993 (S/25442) and 7 June 1993 (S/25930).
3. By paragraph 12 of the guidelines, all States are requested to report to the Committee any information that may have come to their attention relating to possible violations of the arms and related sanctions against Iraq committed by other States or foreign nationals. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 12 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.
4. In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 15 of the guidelines, all States and international organizations should consult the Committee on the question of whether certain items fall within the provisions of paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), as well as in cases relating to dual-use or multiple-use items, i.e., items meant for civilian use but with potential for diversion or conversion to military use. During the period under review, no States or international organizations have consulted the Committee on these questions.
5. By paragraph 14 of the guidelines, international organizations are requested to provide the Committee with any relevant information that may have come to their attention. During the period under review, no information as requested by paragraph 14 of the guidelines has been received by the Committee.
6. In a note dated 21 July 1993 (S/26126), the President of the Security Council issued a statement on behalf of the members of the Council. He stated that the members of the Council had held informal consultations on 21 July 1993 pursuant to paragraphs 21 and 28 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991). After hearing all the opinions expressed in the course of the consultations, the President of the Council had concluded that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the regime established in paragraph 20 of

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resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 21 of that resolution; in paragraphs 22, 23, 24 and 25 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), as referred to in paragraph 28 of resolution 687 (1991); and in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

7. Since the submission of the previous report of the Committee on 7 June 1993 (S/25930), no allegations of violations, particularly in connection with paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991), have been reported to the Committee.

8. The Committee will continue its efforts to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it. Since the last report of the Secretary-General, dated 4 December 1991 (S/22884/Add.2) no further replies have been received from Member States pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26431
13 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 10 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the reply of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the allegations contained in the letter of the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council on 27 August 1993 (S/26377).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

In the letter of the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations dated 27 August 1993, Croatia renewed its attempt, by using completely false and fabricated accusations, to deceive the Security Council and the world public about the real causes of the interruption in the implementation of the Vance plan and in seeking a negotiated and peaceful solution of problems that have arisen.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia considers the method of false accusations unacceptable and dangerous and, therefore, with reference to the above letter wishes to draw attention to the following:

- Lacking any argument to justify its aggressive behaviour, Croatia attributes, in an arbitrary and apparent manner, aggressive intentions to the Serb people, i.e., to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Serbian Republic and the Republic of Serbian Krajina. In addition, the Army of the Republic of Serbian Krajina is again referred to as "Serbian insurgent forces", although military and civilian representatives of the Republic of Serbian Krajina have been accepted in negotiations and contacts with the high United Nations officials as legal and equitable participants;

- As far as accusations against Serbia, i.e., the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, are concerned, it is known that, ever since the withdrawal of the former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) from United Nations protected areas, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has had no influence on the situation in these areas nor has it participated in armed conflicts, although it is a signatory to the Vance plan and thus responsible for its implementation. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia refrained from any interference in the armed conflict, even in the case of open armed aggression of Croatia on sector "South" on 22 January 1993, abiding by its principled position that it should not impair by its behaviour the efforts of the United Nations and the international community to solve the conflicts and problems in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through negotiations and peacefully;

- The Croatian representative accuses "the Serbian side" of intensifying military activities and aggressive intentions against the Republic of Croatia, which is both untrue and illogical. First, the Serbian people cannot be an aggressor in its own territories which are now under the protection of the United Nations. Secondly, the Serbian people in United Nations protected areas was and is still threatened by the Croatian army because of which the United Nations peace-keeping forces were deployed there, the protection of the Serbian people being their primary task. Thirdly, defence forces of the Republic of Serbian Krajina only responded to Croatia's open aggression on United Nations protected areas and their activity depends on the threat of the Croatian aggression to the Serbian people in United Nations protected areas, i.e., the level of protection ensured by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia draws attention to the fact that the United Nations peace-keeping forces are present and active in United Nations protected areas in order to observe, while protecting the Serbian people, the behaviour of the parties of which they have submitted daily reports to the

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President of the United Nations Security Council. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is confident that the United Nations peace-keeping forces are in a position to have a real picture of the situation in the field and, therefore, fully trusts these reports. The reports covering the period mentioned in the letter of the Croatian representative clearly lead to the conclusions which completely deny the accusations presented in the letter of 27 August 1993:

- UNPROFOR reports do not make any mention of the possibility of dispatching units of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian Republic to United Nations protected areas or their attempts to influence the military and political relations and situation in these areas;

- These reports contain no information on the activities of the Army of the Republic of Serbian Krajina which would indicate offensive and aggressive acts. On the contrary, a number of reports point to the movements and concentration of the Croatian army, indicating that Croatia is preparing aggression on United Nations protected areas. They also contain serious objections because of its tightened control over UNPROFOR, impeding of columns and humanitarian convoys and the hostile attitude of the Croatian army and authorities towards UNPROFOR as a whole;

- They state unambiguously that Croatia obstructed intentionally and tendentiously the Erdut agreement reached under the auspices and with the participation of the high United Nations representatives and that its further arbitrary behaviour, particularly with respect to the Maslenica bridge, would certainly lead to the escalation of the conflict;

- The reports note that both sides open fire. Here, one should have in mind that the Army of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, in most cases, only responded to the attacks of the Croatian army, which is contrary to the allegations that it shelled Croatian towns.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia draws attention particularly to the unacceptable allegations in the letter of the Croatian representative on violations of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions by "the Serbian insurgents", Serbia and the Serbian Republic in United Nations protected areas. On the contrary, as it is well known, Croatia has persistently refused to fulfil its obligations under resolutions 802 (1993) and 847 (1993), adopted as a result of its open aggression on United Nations protected areas and its direct violation of the Vance plan.



Security Council

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S/26432
13 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the
attached document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pedro Comissario AFONSO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

Final document from the meeting between the President of
the Republic of Mozambique and the President of the
Resistência Nacional Moçambicana

3 September 1993

The President of the Republic, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, and the President of the Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (RENAMO), Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama, meeting in Maputo from 23 August to 3 September 1993, analysed the difficulties related to the questions of territorial administration, the police and the media that have been faced during the process of implementing the General Peace Agreement.

Considering the desire of the parties to respect in full the General Peace Agreement signed in Rome on 4 October 1992 and to achieve a genuine peace in the country based on democracy and national reconciliation;

Considering the need to guarantee a single administration for the country;

Recognizing that the zones under RENAMO administration have specific features;

Recognizing the need to create temporary mechanisms that guarantee the reintegration of the zones under RENAMO administration into the state administration;

Following a lengthy exchange of views on the above-mentioned questions, it was possible to reach the following consensus:

I. TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION

With the aim of guaranteeing that the process of reintegrating the zones under RENAMO control into the state administration takes place in a smooth and efficient way and in accordance with the provisions of the General Peace Agreement on the issue;

Considering the need to guarantee observance of the principle of non-discrimination and impartiality in the treatment of all questions to do with the reintegration of these zones;

They decided:

1. The Government shall create the post of adviser to the Governor in the staffing structure of the provincial state apparatus, with the function of advising the Governor on all the questions directly or indirectly to do with the reintegration of the zones under RENAMO control, including socio-economic questions.

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2. The Government shall appoint three people in each province, to be nominated by RENAMO, to the advisers' posts.

3. Whenever there is a legal basis the advisers may be dismissed by the Government, in agreement with RENAMO.

The Government will grant dismissal whenever this is requested by RENAMO. In either case RENAMO may nominate other people to replace the dismissed advisers in the terms of No. 2 of this document.

4. The Governor will indicate the director or directors with whom the advisers should work on a case-by-case basis, in the light of the needs or tasks.

5. The provincial directors must give the advisers all the collaboration required for the correct discharge of their duties.

6. Whenever they consider it appropriate, the advisers may propose initiatives and measures or submit opinions to the consideration of the Provincial Governor.

7. All decisions related to the zones under RENAMO control shall be taken with the prior opinion of the adviser, which must be given within the time-limit indicated by the Governor or within a reasonable period of time depending on the circumstances.

8. Decisions on matters related to the zones under RENAMO control that fall within the sphere of authority of the Central Government must be taken with the prior opinion of the Governor's adviser.

9. The advisers are not members of the Government. They are civil servants of the state apparatus who have the specific task defined above.

10. Situations arising in the exercise of the advisory function that are not resolved with the Provincial Governor or with the Central Government will be communicated to the National Administration Commission for consideration and decision.

11. When all the advisers to the Provincial Governors are in place, the Government shall appoint people nominated by RENAMO from among the residents of the zones under its control to fill the state apparatus staff posts in these zones.

ADVISERS' RIGHTS AND FUNCTIONING

12. The advisers shall enjoy the following rights:

- The salary and benefits corresponding to letter E1 of the wage scale in force in the state apparatus;
- Transport during the exercise of their functions;
- Provision of a house to be rented.

13. The Government shall guarantee that the advisers have the necessary working conditions for the satisfactory discharge of their duties.

II. POLICE

1. The parties agreed to request the United Nations to send a police contingent to monitor all police activity in the country, namely the Police of the Republic of Mozambique and others, to monitor respect for citizens' rights and freedoms and to provide technical support to the National Police Affairs Commission (COMPOL).
2. This contingent will also have the mission of verifying that the operations of private protection and security companies respect the General Peace Agreement.
3. The Government undertakes to present a list of all war material possessed by the police and its location in the country, specifying all the data required for controlling the force.
4. The Government undertakes to request support from the international community for the following ends:
 - (a) The reorganization, training or retraining of the Rapid Intervention Police;
 - (b) The training and equipping of the Rapid Intervention Police with appropriate weaponry and equipment;
 - (c) Clarification of the vocation and aims of the Rapid Intervention Police.
5. The provisions set out in point 4 (a), (b) and (c) of this document shall obey internationally acceptable standards.

(Signed) JOAQUIM ALBERTO CHISSANO
President of the Republic
of Mozambique

(Signed) AFONSO MACACHO MARCETA DHLAKAMA
President of RENAMO

Maputo, 3 September 1993
(Unofficial translation)
